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Bureau of Land Management

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Rogue National Wild and Scenic River
Hellgate Recreation Section

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Project

Taylor Creek Neighborhood Hazardous Fuel Reduction Plan

Introduction

In August 2003, the BLM completed the Environmental Assessment for the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River Hellgate Section Hazardous Fuel Reduction Project. The project's Decision Record was then completed in October 2003 (*www.or.blm.gov/Medford*). These two documents comprised the first of a two-stage planning process and established some strict sideboards for fuel reduction work within the Hellgate Section to ensure it met the standards for the Rogue Wild and Scenic River, the Medford District Resource Management Plan and the National Fire Plan.

These documents also established the basis for preparing site specific "neighborhood plans" that would be prepared in collaboration with the residents and landowners within each neighborhood area and with the fire suppression agencies. The intent is to better compliment the work and interests of all of the landowners to improve the potential of surviving and protecting homes and resource values in the event a wildfire occurs in the corridor.

The Taylor Creek Neighborhood Plan is one of these plans. It is organized and presented in three parts: I) an inventory and analysis of conditions in the neighborhood and the identification of the pertinent project design features already determined by the 2003 corridor wide plan noted above; II) the proposed fuels treatments in the Taylor Creek neighborhood area organized by "zone": home ignition zone, defense zone, threat zone and general forest zone (see EA p. 3); and III) a summary of implementation and monitoring protocols.

The neighborhood plan presented here constitutes the proposed action that is addressed in the attached Categorical Exclusion NEPA analysis documentation. This is tiered to the earlier EA.

I. Taylor Creek Neighborhood Inventory: Key Element Description and Analysis of Key Planning Features

Resource	Key Neighbor Feature / Planning Element	Feature / Element Specifics (Identified in EA + on the ground updates)	Interpretation / Analysis	EA Direction (PA / PDF etc.)
Ownership	---	BLM ownership: 1278 acres BLM treatment acres: 159 Private ownership: 135.8 Private treatment acres: 0 Josephine County ownership: 59.3 Josephine County treatment acres: 0 State of Oregon ownership: 9.3 State of Oregon treatment acres: 0 Total neighborhood acres: 1482.4 Total treatment acres: 159	Identify and flag property lines where trespass may be an issue	EA Appendix A, Map 2B EA Appendix B, PDF B.4: Home Ignition Zone Treatment
Community at Risk	No areas of this neighborhood are within a National Fire Plan (NFP) mapped community at risk (CAR).	There are 5 private tax lots, one Josephine County tax lot, two State of Oregon tax lots, and 11 BLM tax lots in this neighborhood.	This neighborhood has not been identified as a Community at Risk (CAR) in the vicinity of federal lands.	EA p. 1 Appendix A, Maps 17B Appendix H, Glossary
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Outside of Community at Risk	Approximately 70% of this neighborhood is also categorized as a WUI area.	A limited number of private landowners are in the neighborhood, however most structures present are concentrated between two properties: Indian Mary Campground and Morrison's Lodge.	A WUI is a line, area or zone where structures or other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetated fuel.	EA p. 1 Appendix A, Maps 17B Appendix H, Glossary
Residences and Outbuildings	**Chesak-Kostelnik** Tax lots 600 & 601 Scenic easement #79 92.96 acres 35-7-6	See Taylor Creek Neighborhood Fuels Treatment Unit Map. This property is divided by Galice Road. East of Galice Road, the terrain slopes gently down to the Rogue River. Vegetation is landscaped and irrigated, or natural riparian vegetation/grassland. Two large natural ponds are present close to Galice Road. A primary residence is located on this portion of the property and has good defensible space. Access is via a gravel driveway off of Galice	Property owners actively maintain the structures and vegetation east of the river, creating good defensible space. Access immediately off of Galice Road allows for easy accessibility by emergency vehicles. In steep areas west of Galice Road, extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and lack of access to most areas limit hazard fuel treatment options. Although small areas of moderately dense Douglas fir regeneration and concentrations of heavier fuels are present	Home Ignition Zone – EA p. 3 EA Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements EA Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure

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	Chesak-Kostelnik	Road. West of Galice Road, the terrain changes sharply with an average slope of approximately 50% or steeper. In this location, 40 acres of the property in tax lot 601 falls outside of the Project Area. Vegetation consists of an overstory of mature Douglas fir, a moderate mid-story of mature madrone and an understory of tanoak and canyon live oak with scattered areas of Douglas fir regeneration. The overstory largely shades out the understory. Ground fuels are primarily small needle conifer and deciduous litter, with native shrubs, ferns, and forbs present.	throughout this location, ground and ladder, or vertically arranged, fuels are generally light to moderate. A significant amount of the canopy would need to be removed to reduce the potential for active crown fire in areas of extreme slope. Even with successive entries over several years, the end result may conflict with Visual Resource Management guidelines.	
	Crean Tax lots 200 & 500 Scenic easement #85 35.91 acres 35-7-8	See Fuels Treatment Unit Map. The Morrison's Lodge compound is made up of the main lodge, the caretaker's building, and six guest cabins, all with wood siding and metal roofs. There is also a tennis court and swimming pool located on the property. A few outbuildings are also present. This area, north of Galice Road, is flat, landscaped and irrigated. Access is off of Galice Road leading to a large paved parking lot. Paved road leads to the cabins. South of Galice Road the terrain changes sharply with an average slope of approximately 50% or steeper. Vegetation consists of an overstory of mature Douglas fir, a moderate mid-story of mature madrone and an understory of tanoak and canyon live oak with scattered areas of Douglas fir regeneration. The overstory largely shades out the understory. Ground fuels are primarily small needle conifer and deciduous litter, with native shrubs, ferns, and forbs present.	The landscaped area around the Lodge provides good defensible space for structures. In addition, access/turnarounds to all areas on the compound are easily provided by paved roads and flat lawns. In steep areas south of Galice Road, extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and lack of access to most areas limit hazard fuel treatment options. Although small areas of moderately dense Douglas fir regeneration and concentrations of heavier fuels are present throughout this location, ground and ladder fuels are generally light to moderate. A significant amount of the canopy would need to be removed to reduce the potential for active crown fire in areas of extreme slope. Even with successive entries over several years, the end result may conflict with Visual Resource Management guidelines.	Home Ignition Zone – EA p. 3 EA Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements EA Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure
	Yount/Ritchie/Huckabee Tax lot 600 Scenic easement #70 6.95 acres 35-7-4	See Fuels Treatment Unit Map. No structures are present on this tax lot, which extends south to north across Galice Road. South of Galice Road the property is dominated by a large drainage. The average slope is approximately 50% or steeper. Vegetation consists of an overstory of mature Douglas fir, a moderate	Extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and lack of access to most areas limit hazard fuel treatment options. Although small areas of moderately dense Douglas fir regeneration and concentrations of heavier fuels are present throughout this location, ground and ladder fuels are generally light to moderate.	Home Ignition Zone – EA p. 3 EA Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements EA Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure

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	Yount/Ritchie/Huckabee	mid-story of mature madrone and an understory of tanoak and canyon live oak with scattered areas of Douglas fir regeneration. The overstory largely shades out the understory. Ground fuels are primarily small needle conifer and deciduous litter, with native shrubs, ferns, and forbs present. North of Galice road, the tax lot extends 100-150 feet to the Rogue River, sloping sharply to the bank. Vegetation is riparian, with a dense ground cover of vines, Himalayan blackberry, and poison oak.	A significant amount of the canopy would need to be removed to reduce the potential for active crown fire in areas of extreme slope. Even with successive entries over several years, the end result may conflict with Visual Resource Management guidelines. Treatment by BLM in the riparian are north of Galice Road is not feasible due to the necessity of buffering the drainage and river, and fuels that are generally excluded from treatment.	
	State of Oregon Tax lot 500: 35-7-6 and 100: 34-8-36 No scenic easement Approx. 29.3 acres 34-8-36	See Fuels Treatment Unit Map. No structures are present on tax lot 500 in T35S, R7W, section 6, which extends west to east across Galice Road. West of Galice Road the property shows signs of previous fire or bug kill as indicated by the presence of numerous large conifer snags. There are intermittent areas with no large tree overstory. The average slope is approximately 50% or steeper. Vegetation consists of an overstory of mature Douglas fir, a moderate mid-story of mature madrone and an understory of tanoak and canyon live oak with scattered areas of Douglas fir regeneration. The overstory largely shades out the understory. Ground fuels are primarily small needle conifer and deciduous litter, with native shrubs, ferns, and forbs present. East of Galice Road, the tax lot extends 100-150 feet to the Rogue River, sloping sharply to the bank. Vegetation is riparian, with a dense ground cover of vines, Himalayan blackberry, and poison oak. Based on study of aerial photos and a logical continuation of vegetation type at similar elevations and terrain on BLM , vegetation and slope conditions are presumed to be similar on state land present north of the Rogue River in tax lot 100 (T34S, R8W, section 36). No structures are known to be present.	Tax lot 500: extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and lack of access to most areas limit hazard fuel treatment options. Although small areas of moderately dense Douglas fir regeneration and concentrations of heavier fuels are present throughout this location, ground and ladder fuels are generally light to moderate. A significant amount of the canopy would need to be removed to reduce the potential for active crown fire in areas of extreme slope. Even with successive entries over several years, the end result may conflict with Visual Resource Management guidelines. Treatment by BLM in the riparian are north of Galice Road is not feasible due to the necessity of buffering the drainage and river and fuels that are generally excluded from treatment. Tax lot 100: lack of access, steep slopes, and a deep drainage in the area make treatment by BLM under this project unfeasible at this time.	EA Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements EA Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure

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Recreation Sites	**Josephine County** Indian Mary Campground	This is an extremely popular campground and boat launch, drawing large numbers of visitors throughout the summer season. Access to the area is off of Galice Road. It features 94 camp sites, most with paved pads and hookups off of a paved road and parking network that runs throughout the park. Permanent structures include a wood-sided pump shed with a shake roof, a wooden barn with metal roof, three concrete block shower/bathroom facilities, a large block picnic shelter with a metal roof, a house, wood-sided with shake roof, a gate house with metal roof, two yurts, and a stockpile of firewood stored under an open-sided wood-framed shelter. The grounds are irrigated, manicured landscaping. Overhead power lines cross the east edge; remaining power lines are underground. The county also owns several acres of land across Galice Road from the campground. This area is extremely steep, with an overstory of Douglas fir which generally shades the understory.	While the presence of large numbers of visitors and campfires increases fire hazard, this is mitigated by the open, irrigated landscaping and large paved areas. The presence of overhead power lines, also a potential source of ignition, is mitigated for the same reasons. If evacuations became necessary for large numbers of visitors the primary escape route, Galice Road, could quickly become overloaded with campers in addition to residents and recreationists from the Galice area. Mossy shake roofs on several of the structures have a strong potential for ignition in the presence of falling embers from fire, especially as conifer needles accumulate on top. The area south of Galice Road would be difficult to treat due to extremely steep slopes and the presence of ravelly soils. Fuel loads in the understory are light to moderate, and shaded. A significant amount of the canopy would need to be removed to reduce the potential for active crown fire due to the extreme slope	Home Ignition Zone – EA p. 3 EA Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements EA Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure Neighborhood Plan Appendix C: Map 2-3: Designated Camping and Day-Use Sites, Rogue River Hog Creek to Grave Creek (from ROGUE NATIONAL WILD and SCENIC RIVER: Hellgate Recreation Area RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN (RAMP), June 2004.
	Josephine County Ennis Developed Camp Area	This area is mostly rocky riverbank and riparian vegetation. There is a concrete boat ramp, BLM vault toilets, and trash disposal units on site. This is a Josephine County fee site.	Direct proximity to the Rogue River and the predominance of riparian vegetation, blackberry, and rocky, sandy ground precludes the necessity of treatment by BLM under this project at this time.	EA Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements EA Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure Neighborhood Plan Appendix C: Map 2-3: Designated Camping and Day-Use Sites, Rogue River Hog Creek to Grave Creek (from the RAMP, June 2004).

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Recreation Sites	**BLM Primitive Camp Areas** • Lower Dunn • Dunn • Zigzag • North Zigzag Creek • Hellgate Beach • Upper Ennis • Paint Creek • Stratton Creek	These areas have few or no facilities, although some may have a very old, non-maintained table or pit toilet. Three are located on the south side of the river, two on the north side. All are in close proximity to the river.	The predominance of riparian vegetation and rocky, sandy ground limits the ability of, and would preclude the necessity of treatment by BLM under this project at this time. Fuel reduction efforts would be focused on dryer, heavier fuels upslope from some of these sites.	Appendix B, PDF B.1: Scenic Easements Appendix B, PDF B.10: Roads and Infrastructure Neighborhood Plan Appendix C: Map 2-3: Designated Camping and Day-Use Sites, Rogue River Hog Creek to Grave Creek (from the RAMP, June 2004).
Defense Zone	A limited number of private landowners are in the neighborhood. Most structures present are concentrated between two properties, Indian Mary Campground and Morrison's Lodge.	See Fuels Treatment Unit Map. At least 25 structures (homes, garages, cabins, outbuildings, etc.) are located in the neighborhood. Most areas in the defense zone are located south of the Rogue River on private properties; however a portion of the defense zone extends into treatment areas across the river from Indian Mary Park.	The defense zone extends outward from structures for approximately 0.25 mile or until it reaches the project area boundary. The fuel treatment objective is to protect loss of life and property by creating defensible space.	EA p. 4
Threat Zone	Identified Strategic Locations	The remainder of this neighborhood outside of defense zones falls into the threat zone. Threat zone areas are found primarily on BLM lands on both sides of the river. Threat Zone areas, constituting very limited acres, are also found on State and Josephine County properties.	The threat zone extends for approximately 1.25 miles beyond the defense zone. Fuel treatments in this zone would be strategically located to interrupt fire spread and reduce fire intensity as it approaches the defense zone.	EA p. 4
General Forest Zone	None is identified in this neighborhood.	---	The general forest zone extends beyond the threat zone to the edge of the project area boundary. Fuel treatments in this zone would be designed to provide protection to adjacent forest lands from fires initiated in the corridor.	EA p. 4
Visuals / VRM (and ORV)	**Seen Areas** **Key Observation Points:** **Rogue River, floating from Hog Creek to Ennis**	See EA Map 4A Views from the river, Galice Road and Indian Mary Park	**Seen Areas.** Vegetation would be altered, opening up the stands of trees from a medium density to slight open pockets that match the overall character of the lower area, moving the current condition to, or closer to, the desired stand condition.	**Seen Areas.** See EA, p. 7, Table 3-1. The percent of change from the current condition at the time of each entry would be analyzed (Visual Contrast Rating) to insure the VRM Class I objectives will

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Visuals / VRM (and ORV)	**Galice Road near Morrison's Lodge** **Indian Mary Park, boat ramp**		From the river, foreground vegetation along the riverbank would block the view of fuels reduction work on the flatter sections and lower slopes of the unit. In the upper slopes of the steeper unit, there may be slightly more sky visible through the trees, but the slight increase would match the existing variable character of the landscape and meet VRM I objectives. From Galice Road and Indian Mary Park, the view is even with and sometimes below the units. The casual observer is moving at approximately 40-45 mph looking ahead, and not across the river to the units. VRM I objectives would be met, as only trees up to 8" in diameter would be removed. Very little of the canopy would be removed (< 20%) and the view is generally at an angle (on the periphery of their line of sight) from the casual observer on Galice Road. Also, the surrounding landscape is already variable, and the changes proposed would fit with the characteristic landscape.	be met. Entries identified in the treatment prescriptions would meet the visual resource management objectives (VRM Class I) and would achieve desired site-specific silvicultural / fire hazard stand conditions. The Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet was used to insure that effects are not outside the scope of the analysis (VRM background report – April 2003). Scenic Easements - Prescriptions would conform to scenic easement provisions and restrictions for each parcel covered by an easement.
Soils	**Serpentine Soils;** **Very Steep Soils,** **Susceptible to Ravel**	Some of the soil is derived in part from serpentine and ultramafic sourced rock but only found in unit 4-1, which has a lesser slope than other parts of the project area. Steep slopes that may have a high erosion risk are only found in the southeast portion of unit 5-2 and the southern portion of unit 4-1	In areas of steep slopes, activity would be limited to 30 piles per acre per entry to avoid soil loss from erosion. Otherwise, no limitation in this neighborhood for soils beyond standard practices.	PDF B.8, Appendix 2 p. 5.
Fisheries	**Riparian Reserves**	There are only intermittent non-fish bearing streams associated with treatment units in this neighborhood.	-Guidance for home the ignition zone is to keep treatments >50' from streams and retain trees >12" dbh and 60% canopy closure within 150' of streams. -All other areas in prescription: no treatment, pile burning or direct ignition within 50' of streams. -Retain trees >12" dbh and 60% canopy closure within 150' of streams.	Appendix B, PDF B.5: Riparian Reserves.

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Wildlife	**Bald Eagle Nest**	There is one bald eagle nest within one mile to the north of this neighborhood.	Seasonal restriction within ½ mile of *active* nest sites from January 1 to August 31. Currently, no units are located within ½ mile of a known bald eagle nest. . Seasonal restrictions would also be applied to new nests located prior to implementation.	Appendix B, PDF B.6: Wildlife and Botanical, Table B-1 Seasonal Operating Restriction for Occupied Sites.
	Osprey Nests	Seven osprey nests are located along the Rogue River within this neighborhood.	Seasonal restriction within ¼ mile of occupied nest trees from March 1 to August 1. Seasonal restrictions would also be applied to new nests located prior to implementation.	Appendix B, PDF B.6: Wildlife and Botanical, Table B-1 Seasonal Operating Restriction for Occupied Sites.
	Great Blue Heron Rookery	One Great Blue Heron Rookery is located along the Rogue River within this neighborhood.	Seasonal restriction within ¼ mile of occupied rookeries. March 1 to August 1. Seasonal restrictions would also be applied to new nests located prior to implementation.	Appendix B, PDF B.6: Wildlife and Botanical, Table B-1 Seasonal Operating Restriction for Occupied Sites.
	Wildlife Habitat Diversity	Specific areas within units buffered as "no treatment", including cultural, roadside, and riparian buffers would also provide for wildlife habitat diversity.	In addition to cultural, roadside and riparian buffers, additional areas would be buffered for wildlife as per the treatment table (see section II in this plan).	-Appendix B, PDF B.6: Wildlife and Botanical. -Approximately 15 to 20% of each treatment unit would be left untreated to retain dense stands in each unit to benefit terrestrial bird nesting and foraging. Maintain no treatment areas to maintain habitat and structural diversity across the project area.
Botany	**Noxious Weeds**	*Rubus discolor* (Himalayan blackberry), *Isatis tinctoria* (Dyers woad), and *Lathyrus latifolium* (everlasting peavine) are found within the Taylor Creek Neighborhood, but are not within units planned for treatment.	Himalayan blackberry, Dyers woad, and everlasting peavine would be contained or controlled as much as possible depending on site-specific conditions. All noxious weed sites would be treated in accordance with the Medford District Integrated Weed Management Plan. All heavy equipment would be cleaned prior to moving into the project area and when moving from known noxious weed areas into weed-free areas. Native grass seed would be distributed after weed treatment in oak woodlands or	-Appendix A, Map 16B -Appendix B, PDF B.6: Wildlife and Botanical

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			primarily grassy areas. All noxious weed treatments would be monitored annually for at least five years.	
	Special Status Plants	The Bureau Sensitive species *Sophora leachiana* (Western sophora) is found throughout unit 5-3. This species is endemic to Josephine County. There are 40 known sites of this species on BLM land, all located within a few miles of the Rogue River. This species is well adapted to fire and light disturbance. Observations have shown this species growing well in areas of light fire and along dozer lines put in for wildland fires. Activities such as road building and pile burning would be too much disturbance for this species and may be harmful to individual plants. -No *Fritillaria gentneri* plants were observed during surveys of the area.	No piling and burning in Unit 5-3. If unit 5-3 is treated mechanically, limit the number of access routes to as few as possible (follow guidelines in the EA). A light underburn of unit 5-3, after vegetation removal, would be an appropriate treatment as it would increase health and vigor of *Sophora leachiana*. The large population of *Sophora leachiana* would receive some protection buffers in Unit 5-3. These buffers would be placed in areas where little thinning needs to occur as open mixed evergreen-oak woods are the best habitat for this species.	Appendix B, PDF B.6: Wildlife and Botanical
Infrastructure	**Waterlines, Power and Phone Lines, Septic Systems, Roads**	-This neighborhood is lightly populated, both in and outside of the project area. -During the height of the summer season, Galice Road would provide the primary escape route for large numbers of residents and recreationists from Graves Creek south to Indian Mary Park and beyond. It can be assumed that many vehicles would be pulling trailers or would be RV's of various sizes, adding to potential traffic hazards along this paved, winding, narrow, two-lane road which drops off steeply towards the Rogue River along much of its length. -A few overhead power and utility lines are in the neighborhood. Most private residences have underground waterlines from the Rogue River to the residence, and septic systems.	-Several water systems, septic systems, and utilities must be protected. Maintain a minimum 25' no treatment buffer around domestic water sources. -Do not construct hand piles directly under the power lines. -Treated vegetation will not be left or piled on roads or in roadside ditch lines to minimize the potential for blocking drainage ditches and culverts.	App. B, p. 8, PDF-B10: Waterlines, septic systems, and utility lines would be identified and protected. App. B., p. 2, PDF-B4: Home Ignition Zone Treatment/Driveways/Ingress and Egress.

Resource	Key Neighbor Feature / Planning Element	Feature / Element Specifics (Identified in EA + on the ground updates)	Interpretation / Analysis	EA Direction (PA / PDF etc.)
Vegetation	**Vegetation Type** **Oak/Pine and Douglas fir**	-Where minor disturbance and selective logging has occurred during the last sixty years, the area can be characterized with an overstory of Douglas fir and pine, with Douglas-fir and madrone as an understory. Scattered large black and white oaks are present. Oaks and pines are in decline in all diameter and age classes. -Large remnant Douglas-fir makes up only a small percentage of the overstory. Douglas-fir dominates the mid and lower layers along with a substantial madrone hardwood layer. Pine and oak regeneration has virtually been excluded by canopy closure, lack of fire and non-native understory plants. -The vegetation condition class is mid-successional (11-21" dbh range) because the dominant basal area is in this size range. There are two distinct patterns of tree densities. Both are high density. One approaches 600 stems per acre. The other has over 1400 stems per acre. Basal area for both patterns is similar, with 280 Basal area (BA) per acre, and 292 BA/AC. For a pine or large oak to thrive basal area should be maintained at 80 BA. -The understory density of small trees consisting of DF and hardwoods <8" dbh ranges from 200 to 800 trees per acre (TPA), while the overstory is 10 to 25 TPA. In this neighborhood, a typical DF/Hardwood understory contains 200 to 500 TPA in the 4" diameter class, 250 to 500 TPA in the 5" to 8" diameter class and 50 TPA in the in the 10" and above in the diameter class.	-It is anticipated that post-monitoring will display the response of the oaks and pines and Douglas-fir to the fuels and thinning treatments; maintenance steps could be undertaken at that time. -The thinning of the dense understory and subsequent biomass removal, or handpile and burning, would reduce fuel ladders, provide minimal release to the overstory, and promote understory grass and forb communities. -The post treatment overstory would be more open, with existing overstory intact due to the diameter limit on removed trees. -Handpile burning would create a mosaic pattern of burned and unburned surface layers. Less than 10% of bare mineral soil would be created, leaving sites available to conifer, hardwood, grass, brush, and forb regeneration. Since the overstory canopy remains primarily intact, response of understory vegetation is expected to be minimal. There is potential for some non-native vegetation to establish, however a monitoring and control program would aid in mitigating these effects (see botany section). Mortality from handpile and burning would not exceed 10% of the total trees per acre with less than 1% mortality to the overstory. -The overstory trees currently weakened by insects, disease, poor crown ratios would be the trees most susceptible to handpile and burn effects. These would be expected to die first even in a no action scenario due to competitive effects from the current stand density. Additionally, any snags created through hand pile and underburning would benefit wildlife and help to meet snag retention and recruitment standards. -It is estimated 15 tons/acre of biomass could be available for utilization. -Any no-treatment buffers would allow vegetation to continue on the same trajectory. Surface and ladder fuels will remain untreated. Stand density will remain high and understory vegetation will be minimal due to high canopy closures. Outside the no treatment buffer the effects would be the same as described above.	App. B, p. 2, PDF B-3: Careful attention will be paid to areas where the ecological and vegetation conditions are such that, if treated with great intensity, the vegetative response may create problems (e.g. sprouting with resulting high fire conditions in the short and long terms). In these areas, treatments would be implemented that are less intensive than those suggested as "permissible" under the alternative descriptions noted above. Prescriptions requiring a series of incremental steps or treatments would be initiated under these conditions. This is to preclude the creation of ecological or fire hazard conditions that are similar to or worse than those currently existing or that would create intensive long-term maintenance work. Appendix A, Map 12B Appendix B, PDF B.3: Vegetation / Fuel Treatment Prescriptions

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Cultural Resources	**Historic/Prehistoric Sites**	There are five recorded sites and two isolates located within the Taylor Creek Neighborhood Plan (35AR11-398, 35AR11-417, 35AR11-426, 35AR11-81, 35AR11-427IF, and 35AR11-428IF). All of the sites, except one historic isolate, are prehistoric and are related to settlement and usage of the landscape by native Americans. The historic isolate consists of parts of a wagon.	If any unrecorded cultural resources are found during project implementation, treatments around the site would stop and the resource area cultural technician would be contacted to evaluate the site.	EA, page 14, Table 4-1, PDF Appendix B page 5
Fire and Fuels	**Fire Hazard Condition Classes (FCC)**	Approximately 30-40% of the neighborhood is currently in Fire Condition Class (FCC) 2, and 45-55% in FCC 3. A small fraction of the neighborhood (< 5%) is in FCC 1, primarily in riparian areas on private land.	-FCC 3 is a volatile class due to past fire exclusion. Intense fires can occur and are difficult to contain. -FCC 2 exhibits a moderate departure from the historical regime due to fire exclusion, and although fire behavior and effects are more or severe, risk of loss of key ecosystem components are low. -FCC 1 exhibits little or no departure from the historical regime. High intensity fires are still possible under severe weather conditions, but are rare events.	-See EA Map 10B -See EA Glossary
	Fuel Models (FM)	Fuel Models present in the neighborhood: 2 (approximately 30%), 4 (approximately 10%), 6 (approximately 10%), 8 (approximately 20%) and 9 (approximately 30%).	-FM 2: Fire spread is primarily through cured or nearly cured grass where timber or shrubs cover one to two-thirds of the open area. These are relatively fast-moving surface fires that may increase in intensity as they hit pockets of other litter. -FM 4: Fire intensity and fast spreading fires involve the foliage and live and dead fine woody material in the crowns of a nearly continuous secondary overstory. Besides flammable foliage, dead woody material in the stands contributes significantly to fire intensity. -FM 6: Fires carry through the shrub layer but requires moderate winds, greater than eight miles per hour. -FM 8: Closed-canopy stands of short-needled conifers or hardwoods. Compact litter layer. Fire spread is generally slow except under severe weather conditions. -FM 9: Timber and hardwood with moderate fire danger due to ladder fuels and stand density. Can be difficult to suppress due to high flame lengths.	---

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	Suppression – Strategic Considerations	South of the Rogue River and east of the Hellgate Bridge, Galice Road would provide the primary escape route for this neighborhood. North of the river, recreationists or forest workers would utilize Lower Stratton Creek road (35-7-4) as an escape route onto Galice Road. River access at several points along the Rogue would provide for excellent water sources, both for engines and helicopters with buckets.	Private driveways and road easements should be treated according to the guidelines identified in the document "Living with Fire" Page 11, subheading #6 "Access". There is potential for traffic along Galice Road to become extremely slow-moving and hazardous in the event of evacuations. Heavy recreational traffic would be anticipated during fire season, primarily originating at the community of Galice and Indian Mary Park Campground.	-See EA Appendix C-2 -See EA p. 4

II. Proposed Action:

A. Home Ignition Zones: The **home ignition zone** (defensible space) is centered on residences, businesses, and important structures and extends outward for 30 – 200′, depending on topography and adjacent vegetation type.

BLM PROPERTIES	PROPOSED ACTION
None Identified in this Neighborhood	--
PRIVATE PROPERTIES	**SUGGESTED / RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS**
Chesak-Kostelnik Tax lots 600 & 601 Scenic easement #79 0 treatment acres 35-7-6	East of Galice Road, current fuels maintenance on this property provides good defensible space in the event of a wildland fire of low to moderate intensity. Outside of the Home Ignition Zone on this portion of the property, fuels present are those that are generally excluded from treatment, e.g. riparian vegetation and blackberries. Property owners should continue to maintain vegetation on this portion of their property at the current level. West of Galice Road: At property owner's request, work with property owner and a private forester of their choice to develop a treatment plan on their property. The plan may include areas both inside and outside the BLM-managed scenic easement. For treatment areas within the scenic easement, treatment activities must follow project design features in the environmental analysis, and meet both hazard fuel and visual resource management objectives on property within the scenic easement. Property owners must contact BLM prior to beginning any treatments and when treatments are concluded.

Crean Tax lots 200 & 500 Scenic easement # 85 0 treatment acres 35-7-8	North of Galice Road, current fuels maintenance on this property provides good defensible space in the event of a wildland fire of low to moderate intensity. Property owners should continue to maintain vegetation on this portion of their property at the current level. South of Galice Road, no treatments are currently recommended due to extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and understory and ground fuels that are light and shaded.
Yount/Ritchie/Huckabee Tax lot 600 Scenic easement # 70 0 treatment acres 35-7-4	South of Galice Road, no treatments are currently recommended due to extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and understory and ground fuels that are light and shaded. North of Galice Road, no treatments are currently recommended due to the necessity of buffering the drainage, road, and river and a composition of fuels that are generally excluded from treatment.
Josephine County Tax lots 400 & 500 No scenic easement 0 treatment acres 35-7-4	Current fuels maintenance on this property provides good defensible space in the event of a wildland fire of low to moderate intensity. Property owners should continue to maintain vegetation on their property at the current level. Suggestions to property owner prior to fire season: Clear shake roofs and gutters of accumulations of pine needles and debris. Consider screening crawl spaces and under decks of wood structures with ¼" mesh metal screen to prevent the possibility of blowing embers entering those areas during a wildland fire event.
State of Oregon Tax lot 100, 500 No scenic easement 0 treatment acres 34-8-36	Treatment by BLM in the riparian are north of Galice Road is not currently feasible due to the necessity of buffering the road and river, and a composition of fuels that are generally excluded from treatment. South of the river, no treatments are currently recommended due to extreme slopes, ravelly soils, and understory and ground fuels that are light and shaded. Treatment by BLM in tax lot 100 is not currently feasible due to lack of access, steep slopes, and a deep drainage which dominates the portion of the tax lot inside the project area boundary.

B. Defense Zone: The **defense zone** extends outward from structures for approximately 0.25 mile or until it reaches the project area boundary. The fuel treatment objective is to protect loss of life and property by creating defensible space.

						Proposed Action			
Unit (see Map)	**Ownership**	**Acres**	**Unit Description**	**Desired Future Condition**	**Target Vegetation / Fuel**	**Initial Treatment / Primary Treatment** (See Appendix A: Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation.)	**Follow-up Treatment / Maintenance Treat**	**Pertinent Neighborhood Feature** (see Table 1)	**Comments / Concerns**
4-1	BLM	9	Plant Series: Douglas fir (DF). Vegetation Condition Class (CC): 7—Mid (conifers 11-21" dbh). Fuel Models (FM): 9. Fuel Condition Class (FCC): 3. Understory of suppressed DF, and hardwood regeneration. Mid-story of 11-21 inch DF with pine, madrone and oaks present throughout. Overstory is primarily 20+" dbh DF.	Convert areas of FM 9 to FM 8 conditions. Maintain FM 8 over the long term to decrease the chance of wildland fire escapes.	DF or pine up to 12" dbh class. Madrone or oak up to 4" dbh. Live and dead undergrowth; pockets of suppressed DF. Concentrations of dead and down fuels in the 10 to 100-hr. time lag fuel class (see Appendix B in this plan).	-Select trees in the allowable diameter class. Retain at least 80% of the existing overstory canopy and 40% of the existing understory canopy. -Remaining live vegetation structure will result from selective slashing with an approximate residual 14' X 14' conifer and 20' X 20' shrub/hardwood spacing. Hardwood and conifer spacing will be independent of each other. A variation of up to 15% is acceptable in spacing to help create a mosaic structure in the stand. -Remove and utilize biomass, and/or hand pile and pile burn residual slash. Number of piles is estimated at 30-40 per acre. **-Follow Taylor Creek Neighborhood Plan Appendix A, p. 20: Defense and Threat Zones: Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation. Leave a representation of all age, size, and diameter classes present throughout the stand.**	Subsequent entries will utilize the best treatment method based on fuel conditions at the time of entry (EA section 3.0 p. 5). Underburning would be recommended within two years following initial treatment to further reduce ground fuel accumulations and to facilitate change in fire condition class towards CC 1. Maintenance underburn as necessary to check re-sprouting of hardwoods, concentrations of conifer regeneration, and to reduce new ground litter accumulation.	A natural drainage forms the east boundary of the unit. Lower Stratton Road forms the south and west unit boundaries. Private land borders the unit to the north.	-Hand line and/or hose lays will be constructed along private property lines prior to underburn activities where appropriate. -When possible, locate any new or skid trails at points not accessible to OHV's to discourage their use through treated areas. Skid trails would be designated by BLM project inspectors in consultation with the contractor. -Design treatments using existing roads or skid trails to discourage increased OHV abuse when possible. -Block all potential OHV entry points into units with tank traps or downed material after treatments are completed. -There is potential for Special Forest Products activity in this unit. -Seasonal operating restrictions within ¼ mile of occupied Osprey nest trees, March 1 to August 1.

						Proposed Action			
Unit (see Map**)**	**Ownership**	**Acres**	**Unit Description**	**Desired Future Condition**	**Target Vegetation / Fuel**	**Initial Treatment / Primary Treatment** (See Appendix A: Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation.)	**Follow-up Treatment / Maintenance Treat**	**Pertinent Neighborhood Feature** (see Table 1)	**Comments / Concerns**
5-3	BLM	14	Plant Series: Douglas fir (DF). Vegetation Condition Class (CC): 7—Mid (conifers 11-21" dbh). Fuel Models (FM): 9. Fuel Condition Class (FCC): 3. Understory of suppressed DF, and hardwood regeneration. Mid-story of 11-21 inch DF with pine, madrone and oaks present throughout. Overstory is primarily 20+" dbh DF.	Convert areas of FM 9 to FM 8 conditions. Maintain FM 8 over the long term to decrease the chance of wildland fire escapes.	For biomass utilization: DF, pine, or hardwoods up to 12" dbh class. Live and dead undergrowth; pockets of suppressed DF. Concentration of dead and down fuels in the 10 to 100-hr. time lag fuel class (see Appendix B in this plan).	-Select trees in the allowable diameter class. Retain at least 80% of the existing overstory canopy and 40% of the existing understory canopy. -Remaining live vegetation structure will result from selective slashing with a residual 14' X 14' conifer and 20' X 20' shrub or hardwood spacing. Hard-wood and conifer spacing will be independent of each other. A variation of up to 15% is acceptable in spacing in order to create a mosaic stand structure. -Due to the presence of *Sophora leachiana* (Western sophora) in this unit, slash will **not** be hand piled and burned. Slash would be utilized and removed from the unit, or reduced to the extent that it is within 12 inches of the ground at all points and scattered so that no dense pockets of slash remain. **-Follow Taylor Creek Neighborhood Plan Appendix A, p. 20: Defense and Threat Zones: Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation. Leave a variety of all age, size, and diameter classes present in the stand.**	Subsequent entries will utilize the best treatment method based on fuel conditions at the time of entry (EA section 3.0 p. 5). Underburning would be recommended following initial treatment to further reduce ground fuel accumulations and to facilitate change in fire condition class towards CC 1. Maintenance underburn as necessary to check re-sprouting of hardwoods and reduce ground fuel accumulation.	Bureau sensitive botanical species *Sophora leachiana* is present throught this unit. No-treatment buffers will be established to prevent disturbance of sensitive plant areas.	-Hand line and/or hose lays will be constructed along private property lines prior to underburn activities where appropriate. -When possible, locate any new or skid trails at points not accessible to OHV's to discourage their use through treated areas. Skid trails would be designated by BLM project inspectors in consultation with the contractor. -Design treatments using existing roads or skid trails to discourage increased OHV use when possible. -Block all potential OHV entry points into units with tank traps or downed material after treatments are completed. -There is potential for Special Forest Products activity in this unit. -Seasonal operating restrictions within ¼ mile of occupied Osprey nest trees, March 1 to August 1.

C. Threat Zone: The **threat zone** extends for 1.25 miles beyond the defense zone.

					Proposed Action				
Unit	**Owner-ship**	**Acres**	**Unit Description**	**Desired Future Condition**	**Target Vegetation / Fuels**	**Initial/Primary Treatment**	**Follow-up treatment / maintenance**	**Key Neighborhood feature (see Table 1)**	**Comments / Concerns**
5-1 Tax lots 100, 300, 400	BLM	106	Plant Series: Douglas fir (DF). Vegetation Condition Class (CC): 7—Mid (conifers 11-21" dbh). Fuel Models (FM): 9. Fuel Condition Class (FCC): 3. Understory of suppressed DF, and hardwood regeneration. Mid-story of 11-21 inch DF with pine, madrone and oaks present throughout. Overstory is primarily 20+" dbh DF.	Convert areas of FM 9 to FM 8 conditions. Maintain FM 8 over the long term to decrease the chance of wildland fire escapes.	DF, pine, or madrone up to 8" dbh class. Live and dead undergrowth; pockets of suppressed DF. Concentration of dead and down fuels in the 10 to 100-hr. time lag fuel class (see Appendix B in this plan).	-This area has potential for a small diameter timber sale and biomass utilization. -Select trees in the allowable diameter class. Retain at least 80% of the existing overstory canopy and 50% of the existing understory canopy. -Remaining live vegetation structure will result from selective slashing with a residual 14' X 14' conifer and 20' X 20' shrub/hardwood spacing; hardwood and conifer spacing will be independent of each other. A variation of up to 15% is acceptable in spacing in order to create a mosaic structure in the stand. **-Follow Taylor Creek Neighborhood Plan Appendix A, p. 20: Defense and Threat Zones: Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation. Leave a variety of all age, size, and diameter classes present in the stand.**	Subsequent entries will utilize the best treatment method based on fuel conditions at the time of entry (EA section 3.0 p. 5). Underburning would be recommended following initial treatment to further reduce ground fuel accumulations and to facilitate change in fire condition class towards CC 1. Maintenance underburn as necessary to check re-sprouting of hardwoods and reduce ground fuel accumulation.	Natural drainages (intermittent and perennial streams) are present throughout the unit. Adjacent osprey nests are present.	-Seasonal operating restrictions within ¼ mile of occupied Osprey nest trees and Great Blue Heron rookery, March 1 to August 1. -When possible, locate any new or skid trails at points not accessible to OHV's to discourage their use through treated areas. Skid trails would be designated by BLM project inspectors in consultation with the contractor. -Design treatments using existing roads or skid trails to discourage increased OHV abuse when possible. -Block all potential OHV entry points into units with tank traps or downed material after treatments are completed. There is potential for Special Forest Products activity in this unit.

					Proposed Action				
Unit	**Owner-ship**	**Acres**	**Unit Description**	**Desired Future Condition**	**Target Vegetation / Fuels**	**Initial/Primary Treatment**	**Follow-up treatment / maintenance**	**Key Neighborhood feature (see Table 1)**	**Comments / Concerns**
5-2 Tax lot 100	BLM	30	Plant Series: Douglas fir (DF). Vegetation Condition Class (CC): 7—Mid (conifers 11-21" dbh). Fuel Models (FM): 9. Fuel Condition Class (FCC): 3. Understory of suppressed DF, and hardwood regeneration. Mid-story of 11-21 inch DF with pine, madrone and oaks present throughout. Overstory is primarily 20+" dbh DF.	Convert areas of FM 9 to FM 8 conditions. Maintain FM 8 over the long term to decrease the chance of wildland fire escapes.	DF, pine, or madrone up to 8" dbh class. Live and dead undergrowth; pockets of suppressed DF. Concentration of dead and down fuels in the 10 to 100-hr. time lag fuel class (see Appendix B in this plan).	-This area has potential for a small diameter timber sale and biomass utilization. -Select trees in the allowable diameter class. Retain at least 80% of the existing overstory canopy and 40% of the existing understory canopy. -Remaining live vegetation structure will result from selective slashing with a residual 14' X 14' conifer and 20' X 20' shrub/hardwood spacing; hardwood and conifer spacing will be independent of each other. A variation of up to 15% is acceptable in spacing in order to create a mosaic structure in the stand. **-Follow Taylor Creek Neighborhood Plan Appendix A, p. 20: Defense and Threat Zones: Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation. Leave a variety of all age, size, and diameter classes present in the stand.**	Subsequent entries will utilize the best treatment method based on fuel conditions at the time of entry (EA section 3.0 p. 5). Underburning would be recommended following initial treatment to further reduce ground fuel accumulations and to facilitate change in fire condition class towards CC 1. Maintenance underburn as necessary to check re-sprouting of hardwoods and reduce ground fuel accumulation.	Natural drainages (intermittent and perennial streams) are present throughout the unit.	-When possible, locate any new or skid trails at points not accessible to OHV's to discourage their use through treated areas. Skid trails would be designated by BLM project inspectors in consultation with the contractor. Block all potential OHV entry points into units with tank traps or downed material after treatments are completed. There is potential for Special Forest Products activity in this unit. -Seasonal operating restrictions within ¼ mile of occupied Osprey nest trees, March 1 to August 1.

D. General Forest Zone: The **general forest zone** encompasses the remainder of the project area.

					Proposed Action				
Unit	**Ownership**	**Acres**	**Unit Description**	**Desired Future Condition**	**Target Vegetation / Fuels**	**Initial Treatment / Primary treat.**	**Follow-up treatment / maintenance treat**	**Key Neighborhood feature (see Table 1)**	**Comments / Concerns**
No treatment areas have been identified in this zone.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

III. Implementation:

A. How are we going to get the work done on the ground?

Due to the size of the project area (1,482 acres) and complex objectives, several local fuels service options may be utilized. The National Fire Plan directs the BLM to utilize local, State and Federal resources in the implementation of the NFP. Utilization of the local workforce will have a positive effect on communities from both a fire protection/prevention and economic standpoint.

Implementation of the project would be accomplished using local contracted services, interagency cooperators and private homeowners. These would include: individual property owners taking responsibility for treating their own lands, BLM site specific service contracts, using the BLM's current Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) fuel treatment contracts and using Oregon State Department of Forestry crews under contract to the BLM.

On BLM or country easement land, existing IDIQ or Stewardship fuel treatment contracts will be utilized on sites that fit within the scope of the contracts.

B. Project Timeline

Work could commence upon completion of a public review of the plan and final decision (see the attached project's Categorical Exclusion).

C. Funding options and Special funding options that might be available

Work on BLM lands or lands where the BLM holds a scenic easement and has the responsibility of managing the vegetation would be funded with money through the NFP. BLM required resource surveys have been completed on all ownerships in this neighborhood and NEPA requirements for work on non-federal lands has been included in the present plan, corridor wide EA and neighborhood specific CE.

D. Monitoring

Implementation monitoring will occur throughout on the ground work to ensure that the plan is implemented as proposed / accepted. This is done through contract administration and BLM's resource specialists being on site during certain aspects of the work (see plan specifics for this).

This monitoring will ensure protection and enhancement of the natural scenic quality's outstandingly remarkable value (ORV) and ensure activities are occurring in conformance with the *Environmental Assessment for the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River Hellgate Section Hazardous Fuel Reduction Project Plan* (USDI 2000). It will also help determine if activities are producing the expected results and having the effects identified in the Environmental Assessment (USDI 2000).

Post treatment effectiveness monitoring will focus on visual / scenic qualities and on modeled fire behavior.

Visuals. This monitoring will assess the visual impacts to ensure that VRM Class I (USDI 1995) standards are met: levels of change must not attract attention to the casual observer and change is not substantial. The BLM's Visual Contrast Rating (2004) system will be used for this at the Key observation points identified in the plan.

Fire Behavior Modeling: A series of FireMon inventory plots have been established throughout the Rogue River Pilot Project area. These plots have been inventoried and will be inventoried again after the treatments are completed to assess (model) their effectiveness in altering potential fire behavior and thus reducing the probability of a high intensity wildfire occurring in the neighborhood.

Appendix A: Defense and Threat Zones - Criteria for Selecting Leave Vegetation

1. The best available trees and shrubs shall be selected as leave vegetation. The average spacing may vary + or - 15% of the spacing stated

2. The largest, healthiest, best-formed trees shall be selected as leave trees. Characteristics used in the selection of leave trees include the following:

    1) Has no apparent damage to the main bole;
    2) Is not chlorotic;
    3) Demonstrates good vigor and is disease free;
    4) Has at least 40 percent crown ratio.

3. Multi-stem hardwoods, when selected as acceptable leave trees, or at the perimeter of the cutting zone shall be cut back to three (3) stems. Criteria for selecting which stems to leave shall be prioritized as follows:

    1) The largest diameters at 2' height above ground level.
    2) Best-formed, straightest, with the best developed crowns.
    3) Originates closest to ground level.

4. In areas containing a variety of conifer species, leave trees shall be selected using the following species preference:

    1) Pacific yew
    2) Sugar pine or ponderosa pine
    3) Western red cedar or incense cedar
    4) Douglas-fir
    5) True fir

5. In areas containing a variety of hardwood species, leave trees shall be selected using the following species preference:

    1) Black or white oak
    2) Golden chinkapin
    3) Pacific madrone
    4) Canyon live oak

6. The largest, healthiest, best-formed shrubs shall be selected as leave shrubs. Characteristics used in the selection of leave shrubs include the following:

    1) Has no apparent damage to the main bole or largest stems;
    2) Is not chlorotic;
    3) Demonstrates good vigor and is disease free;
    4) Has at least a 2-to-1 ratio of live to dead stems and leaves.

7. In areas containing a variety of shrub species, leave shrubs shall be selected using the following guidelines:

    1) Unique or uncommon species shall have preference for leave selection;
    2) Common species shall be selected for leave in proportion to their original ratio;

8. The following species will be retained: Pacific yew, dogwood, vine maple, and big leaf maple.

Appendix B: Terminology -
Based on the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's *Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology*

Fine Fuels

Fast-drying dead or live fuels, generally characterized by a comparatively high surface area-to-volume ratio, which are less than 1/4-inch in diameter and have a time lag of one hour or less. These fuels (grass, leaves, needles, etc.) ignite readily and are consumed rapidly by fire when dry.

Fine Fuel Moisture

The probable moisture content of fast-drying fuels which have a time lag constant of 1 hour or less; such as, grass, leaves, ferns, tree moss, pine needles, and small twigs (0-1/4").

Fuel Class

Part of the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS). Group of fuels possessing common characteristics. Dead fuels are grouped according to 1-, 10-, 100-, and 1000-hour time lag, and living fuels are grouped as herbaceous (annual or perennial) or woody.

Fuel Model 8

Slow-burning ground fires with low flame lengths are generally the case, although the fire may encounter an occasional "jackpot" or heavy fuel concentration that can flare up. Only under severe weather conditions involving high temperatures, low humidities and high winds do the fuels pose fire hazards.[1]

Time lag (TL)

Time needed under specified conditions for a fuel particle to lose about 63 percent of the difference between its initial moisture content and its equilibrium moisture content. If conditions remain unchanged, a fuel will reach 95 percent of its equilibrium moisture content after 4 time lag periods.

Surface area-to-volume ratio

The ratio between the surface area of an object, such as a fuel particle, to its volume. The smaller the particle, the more quickly it can become wet, dry out, or become heated to combustion temperature during a fire.

One-hour Time lag Fuels

Fuels consisting of dead herbaceous plants and roundwood less than about one-fourth inch (6.4 mm) in diameter. Also included is the uppermost layer of needles or leaves on the forest floor.

Ten-hour Time lag Fuels

Dead fuels consisting of roundwood 1/4 to l-inch (0.6 to 2.5 cm) in diameter and, very roughly, the layer of litter extending from immediately below the surface to 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) below the surface.

Hundred-hour Time lag Fuels

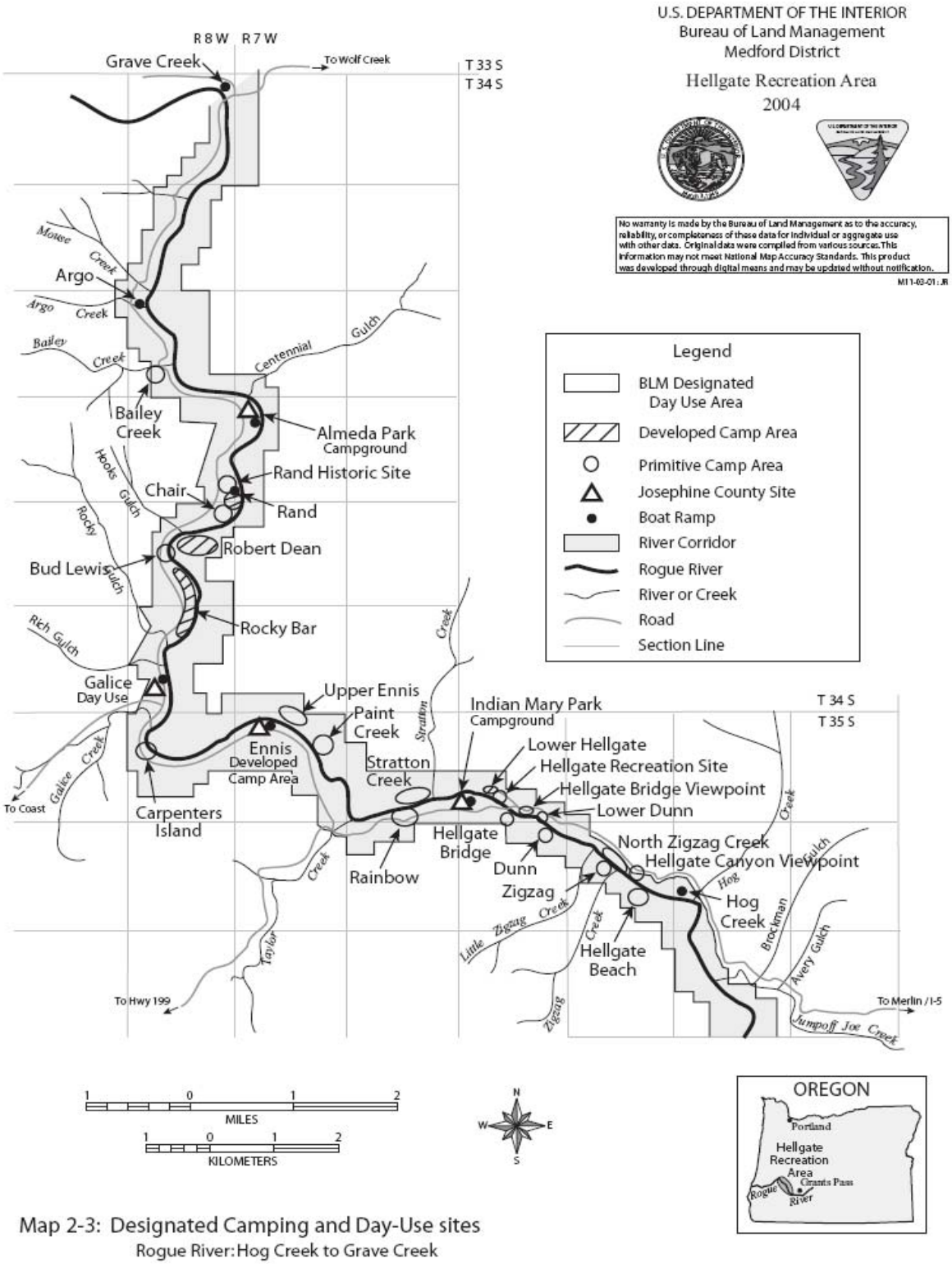
Dead fuels consisting of roundwood 1-3" in diameter.

Thousand-hour time lag fuels

Dead fuels consisting of roundwood over 3" in diameter.

[1]Anderson, Hal E. 1982 *Aids to determining fuel models for estimating fire behavior.*

Appendix C: Map 2-3: Designated Camping and Day-Use Sites, Rogue River Hog Creek to Grave Creek[1]



Map 2-3: Designated Camping and Day-Use sites
Rogue River: Hog Creek to Grave Creek

[1] From *Rogue National Wild and Scenic River: Hellgate Recreation Area, Recreation Area Management Plan, June 2004*